PROM SOUTH CAROLINA THAT THE REBELS THINK AND SAY OF

THE INAUGURAL. SERG TO KEEP COOL-MORE TROUBLE ABOUT

THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address was telesupplied to us, even to the end, with unusual subfuturess, as I judge from a hasty perusal. B was issued last evening in extras, and engerly might up by the entire community. A short sine after it was issued, I mingled considerably among those who had read the document, at the I was struck with the moderation with which it whole. There appeared to be a pretty general disappointment but the document contained so little "blood and Brander." That the document should be calm and dignified in tone and style, logical in its conclusions, and plain and kind in its treatment d the great topic of the day, was annoying to Be Rebels, who heped to find in the address a

prevocation for extreme action. The part which, of course, attracted most attention and was read and re-read with deep interest, was that wherein Mr. Lincoln declares and to the best of his ability, he will take care, according to his oath and the Corstitution, that • the laws of the Union are faithfully executed In all the States," and that he will use the power confided to him " to hold, occupy and the Government, and to collect the duties on imports." No one doubted that these words were sken in earnest by a man not in the habit of briffing with grave things. And it was because Dese declarations brought a matter of the highest practical importance right home to them, firmly and sternly, that they were dwelt on with a serione interest. The verdict was, that rebellion would not be treated tenderly by Mr. Lincoln, and that he was quite another sort of man from James Buchanan. The subject is made to come home quite too snug to the rebels to admit of Master. Indeed, the fact is now realized, that the time for that sort of thing has passed, and that henceforth stern realities will have to be don't with in a stern way. Por my elf I chose to interpret the Address

to mean that the stars and stripes I had seen so long maintained over Fort Sumter would be kept Bere, the rebels driven out of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, the rebel flag pulled down and Be American flag raised in its stead over those Wared States furtresses. In this conclusion I do not think I am singular. The rebels themselves thank so, too. It's what ails them!

This morning The Mercury and Courier com ment at length on the Address. The former journal strikes an attitude after the following

"We have too much f ith in our race and listory and in the lessons of our fathers, and of the founders of Angle-American liberties, to believe that this Imagural Angle-American liberties, to befieve that this Imagural can be accepted as the sense of the American people, forth or South. If it means anything deviating from the kmentably anomalous and pittable condition which marked the expiring weeks of the pre-coing Aomalousalus powers or if theore. It is our wisest and best posity to accept it as a declaration of war, and to await saily for our own opportunities of meeting that issue which, before Heaven and Earth, we can prock in

selu's powers or i fluence. It is our wiss stand best solicy to accept it as a declaration of war, and to await saly for our own opportunities of meeting that issue watch, before Heaven and Earth, we can prochim was not of our seeking. The sons of the South will man, judge, and act for themselves, their sires, and their coverty—and they must act voor.

"The men who went to war against a preamble, and them who went to war for the rights of seamen without owning a ship, and the men who marked Buena Wats and Cantrens and Chapultejer, in the list of great battles, are prepared to do and suffer much in defense or search of honer, but they are not prepared for the new vultar, ire-pointible, and edious of all Governments, the absolution of an accidental majority—and that is the result of Mr. Lincoln's Ina guest if arted out in the sia, i.g. of poli ical destiny. We believe that a large portion of the North will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not an account of the next logical and measure steps—an appeal to arms. We are as well proceed to the next logical and measure of the next all ones, and that argument one applied will bring us new forces and re-

The Mercury gives us a heavy dose, sugared

woor after the following fashion:

"If ignorance could anything to felly, or insolence to but lity, the President of the Northern States of America has, in this address, achieved it." Reproducing the words of Mr. Lincoln in re-

gard to pessessing the property and places of the Dump, The Mercury concludes that,

If the policy and principles here indicated are atmpeed to be carried out in full, there will be warme, de lared, positive war-with boosing canton,
and blood and battle, in less than ten days from this

The organ of the rebels then proceeds to conguider the future. Its discussion of the subject is in the tyle of the peculiar freshness of that sournal, and clearly indicates that, so far as the robels are concerned, it is not apprehended that mey further overt movement will take place at present, but that the "masterly inactivity" policy to prevail. The reader will not fail to observe with what relish several quiet thrusts are given to his Excellency, Jeff. Davis, who has the power and the responsibility. I am sure I could not devote the space allotted to this letletter more acceptably than by giving the following liberal quotation from The Mercury:

But still we would say to our people, for the present, tesp es I, and tide your line. The honor of this State to further involved in this matter. It has been Stranfe red to the shoulders of the Government of the Confected States of America. Whether wisely or Conjugate red to the shoulders of America. Whether wisely or Conjugate, it is now too late to discuss. Our course now is sense entirely of policy and war strategy. We do not have entirely of policy and war strategy. Trailent Davis. It there is to be war, there must b Pro-lieut Davis. It there is to be war, there must be a jt n as d a policy for the campaign. These must be regionste from the heads of the Government. We have now nothing to be by time—everything to gain. War six weeks ago might have placed Virgit in now by our rise. War would have been in the mane of the bists of South Carolina. The glory, prestice, and historic fame would have been here. It is no longer so. The blood will be nors, but hate of the print. That blood, he wever, her people are still, as they have ever been, willing generously to shed. Nor will any toreign the unmoiested cross her border by sea or land. Example this nolicy and strategy must rule the action of yout this, policy and scrategy must rule the action of the General Government at Montgomery. Their de-cision with regard to this mayber will be carried out by the troops of Carolina.

"That President Lincoln will attempt to collect

That President Landon will attempt to concerevenue off the bar is now beyond a question. What
then? Here lies the question in which alone this
thate is cheetly conterned. What course is then to be
pursued by the Southern Government? There are but
two open. The one, immediate attack upon Fort Sunter; the other, to osciege and starce out the fortness.

Louthek the fort will not remove the measurement
from off our ber. What then will be gained? It is a
substitute.

to declare me stid law over the whole harbor, including both shores and the wharves of the city, probabiliting all approach to Fort Sunter by night or by sky, axchool from it all supplies of any description, and all inform it on or communication to its immutes, may be the po to decided upon. Salt meat and warm weather may most effectually do our work for us. To redinferce Fort Sunter is now only to hasten the period of starvation. For no ship of war can enter our arrow and land supplies. Should she succeed in runging to the Fort, she will be under the constant fire of these or four batteries within telling or destructive distance. She must be quickly destroyed. In the mean time our ships, or ships ladened with our goods for form the community. The sovereigns have become the subjects, and their servants the masters.

should a blockade be declared, it can in no way interfere with the egress and ingress of neutral bottoms in their ordinary avocations of trade. A duty may doubtless for the present, be collected on such imports as arrive here directly from abroad. Of this a reckening most be made in the calculation of costs, pro and con. A few months must settle the whole question. And the taking of Fort Sumter immediately cannot, as far as we can perceive, basten that period. We will be little further when we have finished than when we legan—minus some value le lives.

"The above calculations are, of course, based upon the supposition that matters inside the harbor remain

the supposition that matters inside the harbor remain in statu qua. A belligerent attitude on the part of Fort Sumter must at once precipitate war, and the fort

must be taken in self-protection.

"In throwing out the above suggestions, we do not undertake to advise those much more competent to deal with the emergency than we can be. They are advanced simply as thoughts that have occurred to us in residual and balancing the issues now before we. deal with the emergency island that have occurred to us advanced simply as thoughts that have occurred to us in weighing and balancing the issues now before us. We let them go for what they may be worth. The proper authorities will decide upon the course that will seem best to them, and we will be entirely satisfied to

assist in its execution, whatever it may be.

"We shall soon l-arn what are the plans of President Davis. They will probably be decided by the future action of Lincoln."

My friend of The Courier is again troubled about your correspondent. I am again pro-

nounced a myth-a resident of Washington, of every other place but Charleston. Now, if my very tall friend, with that shockingly short cost, who presides over The Courier, who is a jolly good fellow, loves a good dinner and "the fixings," as I can aver from observation when we last dined together, chooses to delude himself with this idea in regard to me, I shall not undeceive him. It does not exactly square with my plane to declare myself just at present. I have too keen an appreciation of my surroundings. My advice to my brother of the quill is, to look out who you dine with, scrutinize well the "good fellows" you cousin with, and, if you are good on a scent, you may in time begin to bave an idea.

FROM VIRGINIA.

EFFECT OF THE INAUGURAL.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. RICHMOND, Va., March 6, 1861. The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln is received here with much disfavor. When the first few telegraphic installments of it appeared on the buletin-boards and shortly after upon narrow slips of paper, headed "Extra," the most intense curiosity was manifested by all classes to learn what had fallen from the lips of the man who was about to assume the Presidential chair-to read and know the authoritative announcement of the policy of the incoming Administration, so obnoxious to the South. I have heard but one construction of Mr. Lincoln's declaration of his intention to "bold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duty and imposts." It is regarded, if not as a declaration of war, as at least the expression of a determination to coerce the seceding States into compliance with the demands of the Federal Government. There is no wisdom in attempting to disguise the fact that any effort to carry out this policy wil meet with the stera and unyielding resistance of Virginia. This is what this State has unceasingly remonstrated and counseled against, and what her Union-loving men have fondly hoped would not be attempted. The Secessionists now point the finger and tauntingly say to them, " you so." They bail the out-speaking of Mr. Lincoln not only as the fulfillment of their predictions, but as the sure precursor of speedy steps on the part of the authorities at Washington which will make Vir ginia a unit and precipitate her out of the Union, and along with her all the Southern Border States. The Union men are ominously silent. That they are deeply disappointed in the avowal of the President, and that even they now regard the hour for some decisive step on the part of Virginia as near at hand, is no longer denied. Prompt and decisive action in one direction or another by the Convention is daily looked for, and Mechanics' Institute is crowded in every privileged part with eager spectators long before the hour of assembling. There is but little doubt now that benceforth the Secessionists, who a few short days ago were but a small minorit have things pretty much their own way. The friends of the Union who have bitherto been topeful of good results can no longer say, "Wait until the Ides of March." The day is past, and though the sun of nature never shone brighter, yet in the political sky a dark cloud gathered over Virginia, and those of her sons who would have had her hold fast to the Union formed by our fathers and baptized in the blood of a seven years' war, whose glory and power even in its infancy, commanded the respect and admiration of all the nations of the earth. The position of the Border States is now regarded as a most embarrassing one. Unlike the Cotton States, they stand face to face with the dangers that threaten them, and men who are not for blindly fleeing from the ills of the present to those which they know not of, are almost at a dead loss for a suggestion as so what course should be pursued for their future welfare and for the warding off the calamities which now seem to be almost inevi-

Whether or not Virginia will go with the North or the South, in the event of a final and irreparable dissolution, has never been a serious question with any man or party of men, though she has patiently and dispassionately looked or the progress of events and shown but little symputly for one section, and little hostility toward the otter. But the question is seriously asked, and by men in high official positions, the representatives of large constituencies: Will Virginia join the Southern Confederacy, or will she call a Convention of Border Southern States, and unite with them in the formation of a Central Government? She looks upon the new Southern coalition with but little favor. It has manifested but little deference to the old mother from which so many States have sprung, and things have not thus far been managed there altogether in as democratic a manner (I mean democratic in the proper sense of the word) as that in which it is the custom of the Old Dominion to act, in matters pertaining to the interests of the people at large. In the new Confederacy the people have been altogether ignored. What voice had they in electing members to the Congress now in session? What voice will they have in the ratification of the Constitution which that Congress has adopted? By what su-

wish to enter into an alliance with any State or States whose Government, in the hands of the excitable, ambitious, and unscrupulous men who hold and slways will hold the reigns of power, must inevitably tend to consolidation, if not to a military despotism. Many think there can be no reasonable objection to a central Confederacy, and whether the proposition be put down or not, it will certainly be urged in the Convention by some of its most prominent members, the Hon. Wm. S. Goggin in the lead.

The most offensive man to the South-eertainly to Virginia-in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, is Salmon P. Chase. He is regarded as the most bitter and inplacable enemy to the institution of Slavery, who will not hesitate to exereise all the power and influence which he can command to humiliate and put down the section in which it exists, regardless of the means by which that end may be secured. The following is a conversation purporting to have taken place in Washington between Mr. Chase and Dr. Wirt of Westmoreland County, Va. If it be true, it leaves but little hope of anything like compromise between the two sections. If it is not true. Mr. Chase should at once deny it.

compromise between the two sections. If it is not true, Mr. Chase should at once dony it.

A writer to a city paper says:

"I have been analous to communicate the substance of a conversation held by Dr. Wirt my brother-heav) with Ex Gov. Chase of Ohio. in Washington, on the evening of Filley, the lists of February. He called upon Chase, and expressed a hope that as he would probably be in Lincoin's Cabinet he would use his influence to preserve peace in the South, and not attempt to reenforce or retake the Southern forts; and Chase told him that the President would do his duty, and reinforce Anderson and protect bins at all basards. If South Cacoins resis ed the concentracy would be on her own head. Dr. Wirt told him what would be the effect of such a course on the South. All the conservative and Unit-noising men of Viginia and the South would resist; sees alon would result not be helped. When Dr. Wirt inquired if he ever expected the South to return to the Union after their house had been threatened and that country devastated, he answered, we do not want them to return—if the Slave States remain in the Union, they will have to be satisfied with middlens the satisfied of the captacide to subjugice the South? He said: Tem midlions of people, with four millions of siaves in their middlens of people, with four millions of siaves in their middlens for early linguired Dr. Wirt; and he answered, to free the above who is the cause of the war. What will you do with him when the freed? Allow you have him as a press to work your fields, if you are williant to pas for their services; if not, they can be colonized in Central America. Or, Wirt then inquired if the frighties Slave law was to be respected. Mr. Chaze said: It would have to be modified and when a slave who excapted was persued and identified the convert war in the South, no slaves would be focus within the norders of the Souther Hosein for passing the south of the pelley of the cities of the condit of the convertion of the converted with the pelley of the citi

The Hon. J. M. Daniel, late Minister to Turin has resumed the editorial management of The Richmond Examiner. Mr. Daniel achieved no small degree of notoriety as an editor before his appointment to the Sardinian Court. He bide fair to render himself still more conspicuous by his uncompromising hostility to the North and Northern men, and by his bitter denunciation of all who take the liberty of differing from him in their way of thinking. I can call to mind no man who is so successful in the selection and invention of bitter and singular epithets as he is, unless it be ex-Gov. Wise or Parson Brownlow. In his hands, The Examiner will become a welcome sheet to the Union-breakers and Southern sectional enthusiasts.

Capt. John Lockhart of the slave-brig Storm King has been released on bail. There is no possibility of his conviction, even for misdemeaner, on the indictment on which he was tried, eleven of the Jury being for acquittal, and one for conviction. His trial is nothing more

P. H. Aylett, usq., bus resigned his position United States District Attorney in this city. He did so on the ground of "patriotism."

Business is very dull here. Eleven vessels conitute all the sea-going craft in port. This is about a fair sample of the general appearance of

The Hon, James A. Sedden, one of the delegates from Virginia to the late Peace Conferice, addressed a large audience at the African Church last night. He condemned the Frusklin substitute, in a detailed account of the proceedings of that body, and urged the immediate ascession of every Southern State. His percration was very buter against the North.

FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSION DEAD.

HOW TO COLLECT THE REVENUE, WITHOUT BLOOD, AT THE CINQ PORTS-THE SPOILS IN

om Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1861. Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural has opened the eyes of the blind among us. They see men walking as trees. They are actually beginning to discover that the Federal Government has not been entirely destroyed by the traitor crew that has been manning it for four years past. I gave you some evicences of this fact in my

st letter. To-day, I am enabled to add the testimony of the Hon. Robert M. McLane, late Minister to Junez, the fugitive President of Mexico, and stil later the hero who threatened to make the Susquehanna run with the blood of the Federal troops, if they should dare to cross that river, upon the call of President Lincoln, to aid in enforcing the Federal laws against rebellion. Mr. McLane is satisfied with the Langural, and proposees Secession dead! Another distinguished Secessionist of our city has rend the Inaugural three times, and has aunonneed the fate of Secession in even more forcible terms. "It is dead and buried," said be emphatically.

Some of our half-hearted and honest merch ats are, however, greatly exercised at the idea of civil war. They do not see how it is possible to escape so fearful a result if Mr. Lincoln persists in collecting the revenue. There is no difficulty with them as to the mails and the Federal Course. but they can't see how it is possible to get the revenue without blood.

When told that there are now more than a score of applicants from the secondart States for every Federal office within their limits, they open their eyes in wonder and incredulty. But when informed that the parties applying are not ordinary office-seekers, but gentlemen of the highest social and political standing in those States, who would not touch any public office in ordinary times, and that they ask for these offices in order to rally a Federal party and overtorn rebellion, these timid merchants begin to feel there is hope, and they inquire further with no little interest.

But suppose such appointees can be had, and are not permitted to exercise their offices by the Secession Government, or what may be called such? What then? Why, they will report the fact to the Federal Government, and forthwith they will be furnished with sufficient ships of war, from on board of which to collect the duties off the harbors or rivers of the cinq ports, which Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston, may now be appropriately called. Admitted, say they, but what if the duties are

paid to the Federal collector, and the goods are subjected to additional duties by the local collector on shore! Why, then the Federal Government will become responsible for repayment of any such exactions. But suppose the importer will not pay the Federal duties when demanded, or there is no money on board the ship, when brought to, to pay them? Why, the importer will be dealt with precisely as he would be were he in a similar situation in the harbor of New-York. But in case the goods, after paying Federal duties, are confiscated by the local collector? The Federal Government would become responsible for the loss, if it could not or did not prevent it. In other words, the importer of goods into any of the Cinq ports would be treated as a citizen of the United States, pursuing his lawful calling, and would receive every protection he now re ceives in the harbor of New-York; or if that is denied to him by the circumstances of the rebellion, then he will be reimbursed in all his losses

and damages arising thereout. It is admitted by these frightened souls that such a policy would speedily arrest the current of disaffection in the secedent States, and turn the tide of treason. It is so obviously the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, they wonder it has not occurred to them before. Even the Secessionists among us cannot endure the thought that they are to be treated by the Federal Government as eremies, and they freely admit that if the Federal power is going to make itself felt in so paternal a way as this, it will be impossible to resist it, for nobody hereabouts contemplates the poss bility of the rebels being able to disturb the Federal Collector on board his ship.

The Belleveretts of our city seem to be laboring under a species of mania arising out of the contemplation of the spoils shortly to be distributed at the port. They fancy that they must be rewarded for voting against Mr. Lincoln, and denying to the Republicans of Maryland the right of free speech and free suffrage, for the little of which we enjoyed we are indebted solely to the Breckinridge Democrats. The coolness of this quest of office by our most virulent opponents at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, is exceedingly refreshing, but the Republicans of our State do not see what is to be gained, if they cannot supply fit and qualified candidates, by displacing one set of opponents for another set, even more obnoxious. The very men who could not find filthy epithets enough for Mr. Lincoln, are now the hundlest suppliants at his feet for office!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINOR ITEMS.

A SLAVE CONVERTED INTO A WAR VESSEL. A SLAVE CONVERTED INTO A WAR VESSEL. The Savennah News learns that the slave-big Bonita has been taken in charge by Gov. Brown, and a detachment from the Coast Guard put on board of her. Sie will be thoroughly a med, and take her like for the protection of the coast. The Bonita was captured some time since on the coast of Africa as a slaver, and taken to Charleston, but there being no United States Court there, she was brought to Savannah, and has been there than. ah, and has been there sine.

REVERENCE FOR THE OLD FLAG.
There was an affecting scene at San Antonio, Texas. as the United States troops marched out of the city which is thus described by The Alamo Express:

" A large concearse of citi. was had collected to bid the trace of war good by, and when the two companies, under the come and of A vior Smith and Captai King, marched out with col at dying and band playing the national sire, and the old builter riddled and warthe national sirs, and the old bullet-rid/fed and war-sinined barner of the 'th Regiment floating in the hreeze, three was a most profound sensation among the people; strong men wept. We have never seen so much feeling etcheed on any occusion. The people cheeved the troops at all mg the streets, and many tol-lowed them to the head of the San Peoro, where they

MORE MISSILES OF WAR. The Richmond treat train brought over yesterday, tyes The Peterdary (Va.) I deshpencer of the 5th, another and still larger lot of these deadly agents, manu-ther and still larger lot of the Palmetto State. The other and still larger lot of these deadly agents, manufactured in Kichmend for the Falmetto State. The riselies were as follows: 2 mortars, weighing 11,500 pounds; 365 mortar shells, 32,403 pounds; 216 Columbiads, 10,500 pounds, and 1,065 shot, 9,720 pounds, the agergate of which sums up to 64,543 pounds of death-dealing instruments of war.

LESLIE COMES ON THE CRISIS. General Levie Combs writes to his con in Missouri:

"Mr. Clay the 'immortal Harry of the West,' as
he was sometimes called, gave me notice of the coming
danger more than a quarter of a century ago. South
Carolina—the leading tory State in our Revolutionary
Way—was into for dissolution in 1:22-3, but General. War-was ripe for disselation in 1832-3, but General Jackson's energy and Mr. Clay's bursane wisdom po-t-Jack, or a energy and Mr. Clay's humane wisdom post-posed the storm—now bursting over our tends. So, after the adoption of the Compronise necessures of 1850, susuained by Clay and Webster of the Wilg early, and Cass and Douglas of the Democratic party. South Car-cilina tried to fire the 'Southern hearts,' and in Mr. Yancey's significant language, 'precipitate' the Gulf States into revolution. You will emark that he does not say husten, which means to expedite or move them more rapidly into a revolution. For then they might place, and stop, and turn tack, when reson took the those of passion; butto 'precipitate' them, make them pance, and stop, and tun tack, when reason took the floce of passons; but to 'preceptate' them, make them at o ce I ap over the percenticular chilf of rebellion into the burninggalf of tevelution, for my tich be hoped they could never leap an again to the broad level plain of liberty and equality in the Union. With this view, and for this purpose, they are now pressing matters in the South to the student of the disapposing that in this way they can even draw off old Kertucky—the birthplace of soldiers and patriots—from her firm attachment to the Union, which was formed by Washington and his use citates, and drug her at the tail of inattachment to the Union, which was formed by Washington and his associates, and deap her at the teil of insolent South Carolina. May God in his befulia mercy avert these dire calamities. My son, do your duty, and never diagrace your natice State, concewhat may. "Yours, truly, LESLIE COMES."

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE.

The following is an extract from a business letter re wived by a firm in Boston from Wilmington, Del. The writer is a Southern man, and an old resident of Wilnihor ou:

"Well, the long looked for day has come-that day that rathe from the rend of Government a set of thiev-ing rescals and perjor ditrailors, and inargurates a new and untitled Administration, which thouse Kepublican a I discerely believe from pre ent appearances, will be houses. This is more than can be raid of the one ast expired. I do not want you to think that I am . Republishes but I am free to say that I would be not be not I am free to say that I would be not Republiant but I am free to say that I would tenthousnat times rather five under a Republican Admiratration (even allowing that they are all their energies by they are that is vile than live under an organized band of rooters and traiters were scraped not to do mything mean and contemptible to accomplib their buffles designs, even to the trine of perjury. This way seem hard have page, but it is true. The Imagural of trachent Line in gives ratisfaction. I believe, this way and we of the starter States breather true now, very and we of the Harder States breathe tree now, for we have a thoverament—tounk God we have a Generament. Lincoln's inaugurated and we have a FEGITIVE STAVE CASE.

On Monday evening, citizens in the vicinity of Third and South streets were alrumed by tearing loud twisce in the yards at the rear of their a vellings. They dis-covered two men scaling fences, and otherwise demeaning them sives in a very err to and maxed mole man-ner. A gen deman of that it triet, who had been thus wakened from a sound steep into visions of burglary and marder, seized a market and drew sight upon the intunders. The latter called out that they were not thinver, but United States Marshale on the track of thisves, but United States Marshals on the track of certain English hone-breakers. The masketeer thereupon descerted to the vard, and was made acquanted with the following facts: A confidential temple servant in the family of a gentleman of Washington, D. C., recently escaped from her owners, and was received but the family of a certain high constable of this riv. The woman was seld to be rearly white, of some personal attractiveness, and intelligent beyond her race. She dwelt with the high constable, as aforesaid, until Monday, at moon, when a neighbor, cognizant that she had been a slave, appeared at the house to want her that the Marshals were on her track. She was fort with a moved to Therd and South streets, and afterward to the Marshale were on her track. She was fort with a moved to Third and South streets, and alterward to a remove part of the State. The Marshale had assumed the recapture of this woman as the cowning explicit of their term of administration. Having traced her to Third and South streets, they imagined no difficulty in the labor of the night, but extraordinary vigilance upon the part of the alays frustrated any attempt upon her freedom.

[Philadelphia Press, 6th, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

OPINION ON THE INAUGURAL-BUSINESS NOT ALL DEAD — SOUHERNERS AMONG US — FUGITIVE SLAVES—NEW SENATOR—MAJOR ANDERSON.
From Our Own Currespondent
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1861.

The world cannot be pleased, no matter

whether the work of pleasing be undertaken by

an incoming or a retiring President. But Mr.

Lincoln has evidently made his mark in the great

work of pacification. No such public furor has ever been seen in this quarter to get possession of an Inaugural as was witnessed on Monday around the publication effices. By this time it has been thoroughly digested, and the general verdict is one of approval. The defeated Demoeracy complain kes of it than might be expected, while large portions of it sanction it without reservation. Its tone of quiet but resolute firmness, proving that Republican principles have suffered no eclipse, indicate to all that at last we have a live Government. The Democratic journals alone denounce it, as in duty they are bound to undervalue everything which does not issue from one of their own traitorous functionaries. But the masses are abundantly satisfied. The Cabinet, moreover, gives equal satisfaction. The powerful leadership of THE TRIBUNE in shaping its components is clearly perceptible, as well as in keeping up the Republican Administration to an honorable fulfillment of the pledges by which it attained to power. Thus faithful at th beginning, and thus continuing, the nation is safe. But the Inaugural cannot dissipate all the disturbing elements in the political horizon, nor at once compel a restoration of prosperity. It cannot reduce traitors to obedience. But as Mr. Chase prolaimed that we must have Inauguration first, and adjustment afterward, and as we have had the former, so it is not unreasonable now to hope for the The public apprehension is of war. It is this fear only which still keeps the great pulse of public enterprise from shaking off its sluggish inac-tivity. If the Administration can conquer a peace by peaceful appliances, it will deserve immortal honor But meantime, the industry of the country not stand still. It is at the Stock Board and in money circles that the depression is most apparent. Outside of these there is a far more cheerful feeling. More goods are selling within a fortnight than were anticipated. The new tariff is producing a marked influence in some manufacturing branches Men are going to work who a month ago were en The iron men are in excellent spirits and speak of unmistakable evidences of revival which, when it fairly sets in, they are satisfied must be permanent. This reacts on the vast coal interest, which cannot fail to be a better business than even ast year, when it was known to pay a good roun Various manufactories be arge orders for work and goods. The shoe business is also becoming more active, and idle journeymen are being again employed. The same revival is visible in the manufacturing towns in New-Jersey. these evidences of improvement come from the tariff, aided, no doubt, by the usual stir of opening spring. This activity must continue during the year, in spite of political disturbances; for the sustaining power of public industry will be found more effectual in neutralizing the effect of such disturbances than timid people believe possible. Give profitable employment to the North, and the mili-tary follies of the South will be shorn of their greatest power to injure us. Hence one of the striking advantages secured to the country by giving to it the Republican tariff at this most critical juncture. It is strange enough, that when you question the most timid capitalist as to the extent of the danger from civil war, he admits that it will be likely to no further than a transient fight, as on this much at east the rebels seem to be actermined. a desolating civil war, no one seems to fear it, in the face of Mr. Lincoln's emphatic disclaimer of intending to foment one. But with all these hopes and confidences, a sense of insecurity pervades the money market. Banish this, and the whole country will spring forward on a career of prosperity such

as this generation has never witnessed.

There is no longer an influx of frightened people from Charleston coming here to escape civil war, as there was three months ago. But those who did come appear contested to remain, the female portion especially. Conversation with them lends to believe that they consider all immediate danger to be over, and that Sumter will not be attacked. would not exult over them if this should be their wise determination. On the other hand, some of the Virginians among us are clamorous advocates of the disorganizing tendencies of Tyler, Hunter, Mason & Co., who are seeking to propel the State int secession, and, since the linaugural, they confidently predict that that will be her course, though we are generally of opinion they are not strong enough to do it. But the tone of respectable Southern men among us is very different. They exult over the sturdy position taken by Mr. Lincoln, and clare it to be not only right, but that it will give strength and cohesion to the numerous who certainly do exist in the South, especially in Virginia, and be the means of encouraging them to an organized rally, knowing that they have a Goveroment to sustain them. This class of men say that Virginia can't be made to s-cede. Even son of the young Southern medical students are of this opinion; inneed, most of this College class are wenrtully toned down since the election, and now work kindly in the traces. It does sometimes look as f time, patience, and forbearance were going to do as much for the healing of the nation as powder and ball. One hears but little now-a-days of the arrest of fugitive slaves, in the higher excitements of the time, and even less of the doings of the Underground Railread. The fact is, as I have ascertained to my satisfaction, the fugitives who leave on their ow hook are about as numerous as ever, but the owners appear to have lost heart in attempting to retake them, and hence it is so few arrests are reported Thus the odious Fugitive law has become practically a dead letter. There is in this city, and has been for years, an organized squad of infamous men, whose business has been that of slave catching. Some years they made big wages at it, before oublic conscience had been roused to the in quity. But of latter times, the difficulties to their thing have so multiplied that the wages of sin have ome down promposely. The friends of the fugiive discovered that ten passengers could be safel transported over the Underground at less cost and labor than to rescue one. Hence, when a ngitive reaches Delaware or tols city, he knows v here to get a through ticket to the next station. I ow it is all managed I know not; but there is no blowing of whistles or ringing of bells; yet the traveler man ages somehow to get quickly over a good deal of tound. In this way, the eccupation of the slavecateners is nearly gone. I near of but three recent passengers on the Underground. If Virginia should cede, the road will do a arge business.

Mr. Cameron's vacant chair in the Senate is now the focus of ambition to so many aspirants that I am unable even to name them, and they seem to multiply at each discussion of the chances. The temper of our Republican Legislature is cooler and better than when, two months ago, they showed so much hot haste to go into the repeal of laws that were, even in appearance, obnoxious to the South. As the Administration is peacefully established in power, all craven turidity has disappeared, and when they come to elect the new Senator no temporlang conservative will be taken, but a thorough, though not an extreme man. For local effices here, there will be an animated struggle, so few to fill compared with the many who desire to fill them.

The shoop-of-war Jamestown, 22 guns, is now ready for launching from the dry dock here, and an be got ready for sea in a week. She is now as good as new, having been overhauled throughout. this fact reminds us of Sumter and Major Ander son. There is no truth in the report that he intends to resign. I think those in this city who know him could safely contradict it. As to relieving the fort, the contract to do the job would be taken by parties here on very favorable terms. But I have seen letters which assert that the Major does not urge being relieved just now. Everybody agrees that he deserves promotion to the rank abandoned by Twiggs.

Three theaters and an opera-house continue to do a good business, despite the threatening attitude of public affairs. Such facts show that there must always be large masses of people whom no crisis

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOTLEY'S UNITED NETHERLANDS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D. 2 role 8vo. Harper & Brothers.

The brilliant reputation which almost immediately followed the first production of Mr. Metley as a historian will be confirmed and hightened by the publication of these truly magnificent volumes. It is not too much to say that they exhibit the rare qualities which are essential to a great historical writer, without the crudeness and disproportion, which at times marred the symmetry of his previous work, although they could not disguise the noble promise that was impressed on every page. Mr. Motley is equally felicitous in his choice of subjects, and in his method of treatment. The period which he has selected for historical illustration comprises the great struggle for religious freedom in the sixteenth century, which was among the first fruits of the Reformation in Germany and which may be regarded as the foundation of Protestant culture in every country of Europe. Although the space occupied by his parrative scarcely extends over six years (1584-'90), it was pregnant with the most important results for the history of modern

As a master of historical composition, Mr. Motley is distinguished for the harmonious and effective union of characteristics that are seldom combined in the same writer. He is a model of conscientious research; no difficulties daunt him in the pursuit of truth; no weariness in the comparison of manuscripts diminishes his freshness of spirit; no confusion of authorities disturbs the calmness of his mind; and with no less sagacity than diligence he extorts the necessary facts from masses of entangled and often conflicting evidence. At the same time, his style is singularly free from everything like a formal and scholastic character. He writes with as much ardor and exhilaration as if he were composing a poem or romance from the pure suggestions of genius. He is never oppressed by the weight of details, but always shows himself superior to his subject. With no less love of precision and securacy than the critic in philology, or the commentator on the classics, his imagination never sleeps. He is always imbued with the spirit of the occasion; full of sympethy with the beroes of his story; entering with almost the warmth of personal love or hate into the characters which he portrays; and without seeking the flowers of rhetoric, kindling every scene that he describes with the richest glow of tancy. Still his prepossessions do not appear to cloud his impartiality. He is evidently intent on truth, even at the expense of his favorites. Although every page is inspired by a passion for freedom and progress, he does not permit his admiration for the noblest of principles to blad his perceptions to the faults of their advocates. His sketches of historic individuals are emneatly trustworthy. They bear the stamp of veracity on their face. They are too natural not to be geomine, while in brilliancy of coloring and vigor of expression they are scarcely to be matched in historical portraiture. A few specimens of these inimitable pictures will form an agreeable introduction of the author to our readers.

HENRY OF VALOIS.

Henry III., last of the Valois line, was new thirt-three years of age. Less than king, less even than man, he was one of those unfortunate personages who seem as if born to make the idea of royally relica-

seem as if born to make the iden of royally reliculous, and to test the capacity of mankind to eat and
drink humiliation as it is were wholesome food. It
proved how deet by engraved in men's minds of that
century was the necessity of kingship, when the hardy
Netherlanders, who had abjured one tyrant, and had
been fighting a generation I mg rather than neturn to
him, were now walking to accept the sovereignty of a
thing like Henry of Valois.

He bad not been born without natural gifts, such as
Heaven rarely denies to prince or peasant; but the
courage which he once possessed had been exhausted
on the field of Monomour, its manhood had been left
behind him at Ve. i.e, and such wit as Heaven had endewed him withal was now expended in darting viperous epigrams at court-dadies whom he was only capable
of dishonoring by calimny, and whose charms he
burned to outrival in the estimation of his minby calumny, and whose burned to outsival in the estimation of his min ions. For the Mona coof France was not unfrequently pleased to attire himself like a woman and a nation ta e, with pearls of great paice adminish hat be neck and treast, and satin-elliptered feet, of whose delicate shape and side he was justly valu, it was his de-light to puss his days and nights in a cease has gorgeous festivals, tourneys, processions, masquerades omnous s, and balls, the cost of which glittering frivol bindings, and cannot be considered and the popular execution to grow, from day to day, more intolerable am more audible. Surrounded by a gang of "minions," the most deburcted and the most desperate of France whose nedizzened dresses exhaled perfumes throughout Paris, and wrose sugginary encounters dyed every street in blood, Henry hved a life of what he called pleasure, card as or what might come after, for he was the last or his race. The fortunes of his minious was the last of his lice. The focuses of a king was more and more estimable in the eyes of a king was took a wo any's prace in the valor of such champions to his weathers, and more oftens to a people whose miscrable tooks a vers made even more miscrable, that the coffers of a few court-favorites might be filled. Now sauntering, tall-tressed, in the public promendes, with gunetly hitle death's heads strong upon his sumptions garments, and fragments of human bones dampling smong his orders of knighthood—playing at one and ball as he waised, and followed by a few select courtiers who gravely pursued the same exciting occupation—now pesting like a queen of beauty at a tournment to as ign the prize of valor, and now, by the advice of his mother, going about the streets in robes of pentance, telling his beneaus howent, that the populare might be edited by his plety, and solemnly outsing up prayers in the cherces that rose higher and higher, as their entmes rendered then and solemnly obtained input to edined by his plety, and solemnly obtained up prayers in the cherees that the blessing of an teir might be voncherfed to him-Henry of Valois seemed to be straining every nerve in order to bring himself and his great office into con-

As orthodox as he was profligate, he hated the Hu As orthodox as he was profligate, he hated the Hugue ons, who sought his protection and who could have saved his tyone, as condidly as he loved the Jesuits, who passed heir lives in severe plottings against his authority and his person, and in flerce demoncrations from the Paris possile against his manifold crimes. Next to an exquale e and sar guinary fop, he dearly loved a neak. The presence of a friar, he said, exerted as agreeable at effect upon his mind as the most or heate and gentle trealing could produce upon his booy; and he was derimed to have a fuller dose of that charming presence than he coveted. that charming presence than be coveted.

that charming presence than he coveted.

HENRY OF NAVARRE.

Henry, the Haghenot, the Beambre, Henry of Bourbou, Henry of Navarre, the chieffain of the Gascon chivalry, the king estant, the hope and the darling of the oppressed Protestants in every land—of him it is scarce needful to say a single word. At his very name a figure seems to leap forth from the mist of three centuries, instinct with raddy vigorous life. Such was the intense vitality of the Beamese prince, that even now be seems more thoroughly alive and recognizable than half the actual personages who are fretting their hour upon the stane.

now be seems more thoroughly after and retting their than half the actual personages who are fretting their hour upon the stage.

We see, at once, a man of moderate stature, light, sinewy, and strong; a face browned with continual exposure; small, nitiaful, yet commanding blue eyes, plutering from beneath an arching brow, and prominent check-bones; a long hawk's nose, almost resting upon a salient chin, a pendent mustache, and a take, brown, cutty beard, prematurely grizzled; we see the mien of frank authority and magnificent good humor, we hear the ready sailies of the sarewed Gascon mother wit, we feel the circ taking which flashes out of him, and sets all hearts around him on fire, when the trumpet sounds to buttle. The headlong desperate charge, the snow-white plame waving where the fire is hottest, the large capacity for enjoyment of the man, rotting without affectation in the certaminis gandia, the insane gallop, after the combat, to lay its trophics at the feet of the Cynthia of the minute, and thus to torfeit its fruits; all are as familiar to us as if the seven distinct wars, the hundred pitched battles, the two hundred sieges, in which the Bearnese was personally present, had been occurrences of our own day.

He at least was both king and man, if the monarch who occupied the throse was neither. He was the man to prove, too, for the instruction of the patient of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the patient of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the patient of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the patient of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the patient of the Eccental, that the crown of the contraction of the patient of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the cont

been precipily telera, the process